#### POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

LEGISLATION BEFORE CONGRESS. MR. BUILER'S RESOLUTION-MR. SAWYER STANDS

ON HIS RIGHTS. INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 .- It looks as if the Postal telegraph would be as popular a subject of legislation as the reguation of Interstate Commerce was last session. There have been a dozen or more bills flood gates of the House are opened a torrent may be expected there. Som of these bills provide for the truction of lines by the Government, that of Snator Cullom, for instance, calling for a trunk line nes of four wires. Others provide for the contion will be offered for the appointment of a commisernment telegraph systems of Great Britain and the ment service in Europe. There are very few Senators who actually believe in the practicability of a postal telegraph. They acknowledge the force of the arguments against it, particularly one so often used, that buy or construct lines would simply tax the cople for the benefit of a few who use the telegraph. entire population of the country send one telegram a year, but there is such a howlabout monopolies that of the Senators seem to think that something

Mr. Sawyer, of Wisconsin, to day moved to reconsider the vote by which a resolution introduced yesterday by Senator Butler, of South Carolina, was adopted. This resolution created a new special committee for the purpose of considering postal telegraph measures, and there was some surprise expressed at time that Republicans should allow such important legislation to drop into the hands of the Democrats without any objection. It is enstomary to give the Democrats the chairmanships of several committees in order that the Senators of that party may have committee rooms in which to work, but it has never been the habit to give them committees which can possibly have jurisdiction over important matters of legislation. By offering this resolution Mr. luttler becomes, according to the custom of the Senate, chairman of this formittee on Postal Telegraphy, a subject that has been under consideration by the Committee on Post Offices for six years. This transfer of responsibility was made without the consent or even the knowledge of Mr. Sawyer, the new chairman of the Post Office Committee, who was absent from the chamber of the Post Office Committee, who was absent from the chamber of the Post Office Committee, who was absent from the chamber of the Post Office Committee, who was absent from the chamber of the Post Office Committee this morning. Mr. Sawyer was directed to enter a motion to reconsider and both Republicans and Democrats united in the protest signal at being shorn of the most important daty they intended to undertable.

Mr. Sawyer, who is a very gental and mild mannered

ensie.

Edmunds interrupted the conversation by risn his seat and addressing the chair and then
awive left him.

on the motion of Senator Cockell, Senator Sawmotion was laid upon the table. When it is
up to morrow it may lead to an interesting

trol which can be transferred to the Treasury De-

'It thus appears," says Secretary Pairchild, "that "It thus appears," says Secretary Fairchild, "that there is no land now available belonging to the Government for this purpose. The med of a hospital at this port has been represented to congress so many times as to make it seem a superfluity to do so again. In the last decade there have been 24,000 satlors treated at the port of New-York, and the Department has leased a building, klown as the Seaman's Retreat Hospital, on Staton Island, at an annual rental of \$8,000. Hospitals in rented buildings are always unsatisfactory, for the reason that the owners only contract to make ordinary repairs, and no matter how inadequate or illy adapted to the purpose they may become, it is impossible to make the necessary miterations upon them except at the expense of the Government. It is, therefore, recommended that Congress make an appropriation of \$250,000 to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to establish a marine hospital at New-York.

FOR THE WIDOW OF SPENCER F. BAIRD. Washington, Dec. 13 (Special).—Senater Edmunds has introduced a bill to pay the willow of the late Spencer F. Baird a sum of money as compensation for the sixteen years' service he performed gratuitously as Commis sioner of Fisheries. While director of the Smithsonian Professor Baird organized and managed the work of the Fisheries Commission from leve of it, and received no compensation whatever. He never had any income he-yond his salary as director of the Smithsoulan, which was \$4,500 and was paid from the Smithsonian Fund and not by the Government. His widow and daughter are left almost penniless. They own the house in which they live, purchased for \$17,000 a few years ago with money inherited by Mrs. Baird, and by renting this house they can get enough to pay ineir board bills. But there is a strong feeling both is and exit of Congress and among members of both parties that the widew of a man who did so much for the promotion of selence and labored so long and so faithfully for the Government without reward should receive sufficient assistance to place her beyon's all danger of want. She cannot be given a pension, but there is a precedent for Mr Edunnad's bill. In 1878, when Professor Henry, the pradecessor of Professor aird, eled unler similar circumstances leaving nothing to his family, Concress passed a bill to pay his widew \$11,000 as compensation for his services as president of the Lighthouse Board.

MR. DOLPH'S PLAN OF COAST DEFENCES. Washington, Dec. 13 (Special).-A strong effort will be made by Republicans in both branches of Congress to pass some bill making liberal appropriations for fortifications and seacoast defences. In the Senate to-day Mr. Delph spoke briefly to the bill introduced by him yesterday, which appropriates \$126,000,000 to be available as mended by the Beard of Fortifications-\$21,500,000 for the first two years and \$9,000,000 fer each of the eleven years thereafter until the whole amount was expended. In the opinion of Senator Dolph this was the only way to secure the apendy construction, or any general and anitable plan, of scaceast fortifications. At some length he pointed out the defenceless condition of the cast and spoke of it as one which was not creditable either to Congress or the Nation. Upon his motion the bill was referred to the formittee on loss to betences, of which he himself is chairman and Messrs. Cameron, Hawley, Hiscock, McPharaon, Hampton and Reagan are members. Every one of these uses, with the exception of Mr. Reagan, is strongly in favor of weat defences and hence an early and favorable report of some bill on the subject may confidently be locked for. this was the only way to secure the speedy construction,

PROFESSOR SWENSON'S PATENT. WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.-In response to a resolution of inquiry the Commissioner of Agriculture te-day sent a munication to the Senate stating that a patent had been granted to Prefessor Swenson for an improvement in the diffusion process of waking augar, which improvement the Commissioner believes was discovered by Professor Swenson while in Government empley, while making experiments with the people's mency for the benefit of the people. He had pretested to the Commissioner of Patouts against granting a patent, but was infermed that the patent had been already granted. The Commissioner says that he has suggested to the Attorney-General that suit be instituted to perpetually enjoin Professor Swesson from making use of his patent.

CONVENTION OF POSTMASTERS. WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The second National Convendon of third and fourth class postmasters of the United States met here this morning. About 250 postmasters were present, representing twenty-tures States. A per manent organization was effected. A special committee to investigate and report upon the abuse of the law

relating to accondelses matter was appelited. One of the principal objects of the convention is to obtain the passage of a bill by Congress increasing and equalizing tipen a basis of work performed the compensation of third and fourth class postmesters.

A CANDIDATE FOR HIGGINS'S PLACE. WARRINGTON, Dec. 13 (Special).—John S. Barbeur, Sen-ator Daniel and the Demecratic members of the Vir

DISSATISFACTION WITH CARLISLE-IS THE COMMIT-

THE ON RULES TO BE PACKED! Washington, Dec. 13 (Special)-Speaker Carlisle's prograstination in the matter of the Committee on Rules has provoked great dissatisfaction on both sides of the House, and there is much severe criticism on regard as wholly unnecessary. Mr. Carlisle's intimate friends and advisers continue to assert on his authority, that the appointment of Mills as chairman of Ways majority in the House, fully bears out the assertion. That matter having been determined, the composition of the Committee on Rules-unless all precedents are of the Committee on Rules—unless all precedents are to be disregarded—is also fixed. The Speaker is exofficio chairman of the committee. Custom prescribes that the other two members of the majority shall be the chairmen of Appropriations and Ways and Means respectively. The selection of the minority repreare well fitted for the place. Mr. Reed, undoubtedly, will be one of the minority of the committee, and parliamentarians as McKinley, Long, Cannon, Burrows, Taylor, Bayne, Dingley and half a dozen other

Congress has now been in session more than a for its guidance. Of course no legislative business more than a dozen amendments to the old rules, which come before the House for its action. Some of the amendments suggest a desire on the part of Democrats It may be that the Committee on Rules is to be packed in the interest of free trade, for the Democratic

In the interest of free trade, for the Democratic members of it, who composed the "steering Committee" in the last Congress, can whelt tremendous influence if they choose to do so. That was shown in the last Congress when the House was prevented from voting on the Educational bill in which a majority of the members were interested.

It was also demonstrated when an overwhelming majority desired to vote on the repeal of certain Internal taxes. Although three of the five members of the Committee on Rules—Messys. Randolf, Hissoria and Reed-Javoerd the proposition they were helpess, because Speaker Carlisle, who was chairman, would not call a meeting of the committee. So general and strong was the dissatisfaction with Speaker Carlisle on that account that he may not like to repeat his arbitrary performance. He may have some angivings.

EVERY STATE: MAN DREW A PRIZE.

HAPPY SOLUTION OF THE DIFFICULTIES THAT BE-

TO REPUND DIRECT TAXES LEVIED IN 1861 Washington, Dec. 13 (Special).—The Committee on Finance is more prompt than any of its fellows. It hours of its creation and reported back to the renate to day the first bill that has been laid before that body by any of its committees. The youthful chairman of this active committee is Justin 8. Morrill, who is now in his seventy-eighth year, as hale and hearty almost as when he first entered upon his Senatorial career in 1897. The bill reported proposes to refund to the 1867. The bill reported proposes to refund to the states the direct taxes imposed by the act of 1-61. The aggregate is about \$15,000,000. It is the bill which passed the Senate in the XLIXth Congress, but which being fire for a long while in the Judiciary Committee of the House. The Treasury Department had been in the habit, it seems, of using appropriations made in favor of states which were in dobt to the United States Government as an offset to these delts. By this hall, a number of southern states which had defaulted the Interest on their bonds held by the smithsonian Institution and as indian trust funds would have been benefited. Under such a construction of the law these states would have received no money at all. The Democratic majority in the House Judiciary Committee tried to force their Republican colleagues to become purious to the dishonorable huncial transactions of their states by getting them to consent that the money appropriated under the bill should be handed over to the States in "cash," and at the same time they endeavored to secure the refunding of the cotion tax. To this, of course, the Republicans never consented, and the bill finally died a natural death in been in the habit, it seems, of using appropriations consented, and the bill finally died a natural death in the House. What its fate may be at the hands of the Democratic majority in the Lin Congress nobody can predict at this time.

OPEN EXECUTIVE SESSIONS. WASHINGTON, Dec 13 (Special). The Lth Congress is only one week old and already the aritation for open executive sessions of the senate has begun. Mr. Platt introduced a resolution presented by him in the after the Senate shall act and consider treaties and executive nominations in open session, except when otherwise ordered. He intends to call it up at an early day and speak to it. It is searcely to be expected that a new argument either for or against open executive sessions will be advanced by him or any one favoring or opposing the proposition that has not voring or opposing the proposition that has not already been advanced in previous discussions of the subject. The sentiment of the Senate undoubtedly is overwhelmingly in favor of closing the doors when considering nominations, if for no other reason than that it has done so since it first began its sessions, and hence the discussion upon Senator Platt's resolution can lead to no practical results except to keep the matter prominently before the public with the hope of some day securing enough votes in favor of open sessions. The new Senators, as a rule, are hopelessly opposed to opening the doors, being anxious to appear more orthodox than the oldest and most fervent worshippers of Senatorial precedents in the entire body. From their ranks Mr. Platt can hope to receive no recruits, and as for the others they stand pretty well as they stood last year, 3 to 1 against his resolution.

HOME FOR SOLDIERS ON THE PACIFIC. WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.-General John C. Black, Comnissiener of Pensions, returned te-day from an absence of five works, during which he has been engaged as a member of the Board of Managers of the National Home home on the Pacific Coast, under Act of Congress. The site selected was Sasta Mexico, Cal., fourteen miles from Los Angeles, on the shore of the Pacific. The people effered as inducement 350 acres of land worth \$300 per acre and \$100,000 is cash. The site overlocks the ocean, is sheltered by monatains and is easily accessible by railroads. for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers in locating a branch

COLONEL MILLS ON TARIFF LEGISLATION. WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (Special).—Colonel Mills, of Tex-as, the coming chairman of Ways and Means, does not besitate to declare that he is in favor of a tariff revision, in harmony with the recommendations of President Cleveland in his message. When saked by a Critic reperter whether he hold that such a bill could pass the House, he promptly repited :

"When I was in the Army I generally followed the advice of the General and planted the flag wherever he directed. I didn't se off in a corner and have a little fight by inyacif, fer if I had I would have been licked. No man can aford to light by himself, for ho's bound to get worsted."

Colonel Mills was a gallant Confederate soldier,

ginia delegation in the fleuse are going to urge the spontiment of W.W. Scott, of Virginia, for the Appointment of W.W. Scott, of Virginia, for the March of Scott, of Virgini

FOR A FREE BALLOT IN THE SOUTH. A BILL BY MR. CHANDLER PROVIDING FOR NA-

TIONAL SUPERVISION OF ELECTIONS. WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 .- Senator Chandler has introduced a bill to regulate the holding of Congressional elections in South Carolina, Florida, Mississippi and

It provides for the appointment by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, of four supervis-States to which the measure applies, who are required to sub-divide the districts into a sufficient number of vot ieg precincts. In each precinct the Circuit Court of the United States is to appoint four incertain and declare the result of the election. The super-South Carolina, Florida, Mississippi and Louisiana. It is

To an Associated Press reporter who asked for an explanaties of the theory and purpose of the bill, Mr.

pension to gratify his appetite at the expense of those dependent upon him, may be poid to his wife or children, or, if his be without a family, to a regularly appeared character. No such diversion of payment shall be scale, however, except upon the report and recommendation of a special examiner approved by the Secretary of the interior.

The dependent upon him, may be poid to his found a shall and some slotting on lion Harbon, him, found a shall and some slotting on lion Harbon, him, found a shall and some slotting on lion Harbon, him, found a shall and some slotting on lion Harbon, him, found a shall and some slotting on lion Harbon, him, found a shall and some slotting on lion Harbon, him, found a shall and some slotting on lion Harbon, him, found a shall and some slotting on lion Harbon, him, found a shall and some slotting on lion Harbon, him, found a shall and some slotting on lion Harbon, him, found a shall and some slotting on lion Harbon, him, found a shall and some slotting on lion Harbon, him, found a shall and some slotting on lion Harbon, him, found a shall and some slotting on lion Harbon, him, found a shall and some slotting on lion Harbon, him, found a shall and some slotting on lion Harbon, him, found a shall and some slotting on lion Harbon, him, found a shall and some slotting on lion Harbon, him, found and shall and some slotting on lion Harbon, him, found and shall and some slotting on lion Harbon, him, found and shall and some slotting on lion Harbon, him, found and shall and some slotting on lion Harbon, him, found and shall and some slotting on lion Harbon, him, found and shall and some slotting on lion Harbon, him, found and shall and some slotting on lion Harbon, him, found and shall and shall and shall have slotted by the shall be shall

a special examiner approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

Representative Weber, of New York, will introduce his bill to give persons to dependent parents or other dependent relatives of mine who lest their lives in the militer or mand service, whether said parents or other relatives were dependent upon the decased man at the time of his death or mot.

In the Secale today Mr. Ingalls introduced bills to remove the limitation in the parametrof arrears of pensions, grantle, arrears is certain cases to those persioned by special act of Congress.

By Mr. Childman To extend the pension have to steam boat men and where seeing under the orders of United States efficies a like, to equalize the rate of peasions, it may me pension for loss of sighter disability requiring regular attendance at \$72 per month.

By remater Tellor—In increase the pension of Mrs. Ward B. Burnatt to \$122 per month.

STANDING BY THE ATLANTA'S GUNS.

Washington, Dec. 13. - The asswer of the Ordnance Rureau of the Navy Department to the criticisms passet open the argument of the craiser Atlanta by Captain Bunce is continued in an endorsement by Commodore Steart upon the report of the Atlanta's community in which the Chief of the Orinance Bureau ways he thinks the arrangement of the guns excellent us there is no of which the Navy had knowledge at the time they were ips should be used with them. It believed that they will be astisfactory when Is believed that they will be satisfactory when fittings now being prepared for them are put in place. In regard to dispensing with the eviluance work-room Mr. Steard sats a single work-room would be well enough, provided that all departments have an equal right to work in it. With regard to the alleged "want of excessorable between the offensive and defensive powers of the sing." In chief case it must be removed bow and starn fire is desireable as early for purposes of attack but also for defense. In each ease its does not see what is to be gained by adding a creat weight of top works and deck and then being oldiged to reduce but try power both to weight and command and also to reduce the protective deek which is now used. He adds that as changes should be made in the principal arrangements of the Atlanta until she has laid a considerable period of service at sea.

Washington, Dec. 13. The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections held a meeting this moraling to consider the Faulkeer-Lucas contented election case from West Virginia. Mr. Lucas and Mr. Faulkeer each adunanimously to seat Mr. Faulkner.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE. Washington, Dec. 13.—Leave of absence for four mouths has been granted first Licutenant Stephen O'Conner, 234 Infantry, to take effect January 1, 1888. masign Charles C. Marsh has been ordered to duty at the Naval Observatory. Lieutenant Charles T. Forse has been detached from duty on the Coast Survey and ordered to Pittsburg for duty as inspector of steel for A Naval Examining Board, consisting of Rear-Admirals

Luce and Jewett, and Commodors Weaver, has been ordered to meet at the Navy Department next Friday to examine Captain William E. Fizhingh for promotion to the rank of Commodore.

A Retiring Board, consisting of Major Nicholson, Captains Pope and Reid, of the United States Marina Corps, and Surysons Wolverton and White, of the Navy, with Licentemant Stayton as recarder, has been ordered to meet at the Navy Department on Friday to examine First Licentemant S. H. Gibson, of the Marina Corps, for retirement.

WASHINGTON NOTES.
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 13, 1887.
PRESENTATION.—Senor Den Jose Marceline Hurtzae, the newly accredited Colombian Minister to the United States, was to-day presented to the President by Socretary Bayard, when the usual formal addresses were delivered.

Kapiolani's Gift.-Assistant Secretary Marnant has HARLEM BHIP CANAL Secretary Endicett has settled

ceived from the sale of privileges at Castle Garden, and

the Secretary has instructed the First Auditor to allow their accounts for October. The accounts heretofers sus-pended by the First Auditor, covering the expenditures of the Commissioners for previous mostins, are held up for further consideration by the Secretary.

SHIPPING MERCHANTS FAIL.

EXPECTED REMITTANCES DO NOT ARRIVE-THE LIABILITIES NEARLY \$1,000,000.

The well-known firm of D. De Castro & Co., shipping Paris, special partners. The two special partners contributed \$200,000 each as special capital, which

NO REDUCTION OF THE TARIFF ON LEAD. Sair Lake, Dec. 13.—The Chamber of Commerce of Sail Lake (Ity has adopted the following protest against

Representation of duffering lead of lead offs:

Represent by the Chamber of Commerce of Sait Lake City,

Late that decements protect against my reduction of the

acting third duffer on imported lead or lead one. Such re
action sensit run those united our people carse the lead

after mises at this Territory, worth said one one of a decimal substances around the sense of the order of the con
construction of the United Parisacies of the con
territory of the United Parisacies of present them.

Reschinor, Healy & Conway, dry reads increments at Nos. 800 and 811 Broadway, are reported in financial difficulties, and yesterday Under-Sheriff Sexton placed of Robert J. Beechhor, Elekard Healy and Thomas J. Conway. They began business on September 15, with contributed \$20,000, Mr. Healy \$15,000, and Mr. Cenway \$5,000. They had all been employes of A. T. Stewart & ( e. and successors for many years. Bradstreet's years at an average rental of over \$17,000 a year, and

years at an average restal of over \$17,000 a year, and put in a large fine stock of dry-goods. They also arranged with several mee to take departments with their such as shees, china, glassware, etc., who gave the firm a percentage of the gross sales.

The firm opened up is fine style, in the large new whiteholding, but the weather was against them, they had arrone competition with large and wealthy houses, had large exposizes, and sat sufficient capital. It is said in the trade that they have been the 520,000 in the three months that they have been to business. They bought on short time, bills were coming due and creditors became anxious for their money. At the story extenday settlers Mr. Heaty nor Mr. Comway would say anything regarding the brade affairs. In the trade the habilities are reported at \$10,000 and assets \$80,000. S. F. Kuseland, representing H. B. Claffin A 'c. and other creditors, places the liabilities. Several of the creditors, which would probably be filed to-day, C. A. Braman to be the assignee.

INTERNATIONAL TILE COMPANY INSURANCE. The insurance on the stock, machinery and building of the International Tile Company, of Brooklyn, damaged by fire on December 10, is as follows :

Greenwich, New York \$5,000 WilliamsburgCity, New St. 1000 York September 1000 York Sep BUILDING.

Merchants', New York \$3,172 City of London, Eng. \$2,500
Hamburg Bromon, Ger. Sciance, Philadelphia 2,500
many 3,172
Imperial, England 2,500
Fire Asyn, Philadelphia 2,500 The less to the insurance companies will prebably be from 12 per cent to 20 per cent of the amount of the policies.

END OF A FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. The Mechanics Fire Insurance Company, of Brooklyn, has dissolved after an existence of over thirty years. Its risks have been relusured in the Alliance Insurance Its risks have been reliasured in the Alliance Insurance Association, which has taken possession of the office of the Mechanics' Company, No. 217 Mentague-at. For a long time the old company made sconey, but it extended its business, and in the con-petition and lesses of the last few years its prefits devalled. In January its surglus was \$24,794, but this lately fell to \$2,000. Instead of putting mere money into the business the stockholders decided to take out what they had, Jehn H. Mett, president of the company, has connected himself with the Alliance Association.

thinking. It seems to have succeeded. The matter is people begin to consider, the battle is practically won. on my arguments. Lawyers like my Magwump friend. Mr. D. H. Chamberlain, who think to surey favor

fallible, I have a much higher opinion of them than of petty acts of favoritism or resentment. The Ameriinterpret the laws than legislators who make them. We should be just to all and keep before all a clear

"Country Lawyer" is the only person who seriously attempts to answer my arguments, and I beg of you Put into a nutshell, his claim is that unless the word "shall be compelled in any criminal case to criminate himself." This is a queer argument. Certainly, it could never have been the view which actuated the any person has been arrested charged with eithe-"

coroner's jury, the testimony of that witness, should be

THE PRESIDENT'S ENGLISH.

his many effences against good English. But to on weary platitudes of free-trade essayists, the bad English of the document is aside from its being a departure from the practice of all Presidents from Washington to Arthur-its most distinguishing feature. "I have deemed it my duty to thus bring to the

knowledge of my countrymen-"
"It is not proposed to entirely relieve the country of this taxatton.

Such reduction, or free importation, would serve be

side to largely reduce the revenue."

"It has been the custom of the Executive, in compliance with this provision, to annually exhibit to the Con-

Here are four examples there may be others which I have not noticed of the altogether victors practice of interposting an advert between the two parts of an infinitive. It is sufficient to say that Shakespeare su the first of the country.

The first of Directors was authorized to take such

Nor is an instance of it to be found either in the king. James's version of the Bible, or in the Book of Common Prayer two recognized examples of good English.

Again, examine this senience; "When he faces the tradesmen for that purpose he discovers that he is obliged not only to return in the way of increased prices his tariff profit on the wool he sold, and which then per haps lies before him in manufactured torm, but that he and add a considerable sum thereto to meet a furthe increase in cost caused by a turiff duty on the manufacture." That is, " he is obliged , . . that he must

A similar confusion in the use of "not only . . but" occurs in this passage; "It would not only relieve them from the increased cost caused by the tariff on uch material, but the manufactured product being thus such material, but the manufactured product being thus carapaned, that part of the tariff now had upon such product, as a compensation to our manufacturers for the present pirce of raw material, could be accordingly modified. In other words, "it would ... that part of our tariff... could be accordingly modified.

I might go on and cits some minor offences, as, for example, his characterization of the ascertion "that all efforts... are schemes of so called Free Traders, as a "riaff", not his employment of that very commen abomitation, "a case would seem to be presented, etc., when he only means that a case seems to be presented. There are other faults, but I spare you.

No one has ever supposed that the President was scholarly in tasles of habits. But why could be not have submitted the commonplace essay to some one who knows good English from had!

Brookline, Mass., Dec. 11, 1887.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sin: Your criticism of the resolutions adopted at the late meeting of City Superintendents of Schools at Rochester concerning compulsory education would be just if the resolution had been correctly reported to you. The first clause of the resolution as adopted was That the existing laws on compulsory education ar sufficient in a general way," the italicised phrase being omitted in the resolution as published by you. The great obstacle in the way of the enforcement of the law, in rural communities particularly, is the entire lack of places of detention for confirmed offenders against the law. It is true that the law provides that the corporate authorities of every city and incor-"the corporate authorities of every city and incorporated village shall provide some suitable place for the reception, of every child" committed as a delinquent under the law. But it does not authorize the levying of a tax to enable the authorities to provide such "suitable place," nor does it affix any penaity for the neglect to do so. The result is that although the statute was enceted nearly thrity years ago, it has practically been a dead letter. Outside of the Cathoire Protectories and possibly a few private charitatle institutions in the vicinity of New-York, there is no place of detention for delinquents under the law, except in the company of criminal offenders. Yours yery truly,

B. B. Ssow, Sup't.

Board of Education, Auburn, Nov. 28, 1887. AUDUBON'S BIRDS OF AMERICA.

To the Editor of The Tribune

SIR: Your correspondent, "One Who Knows," writing concerning the plates of Audnbon's Birds of America, in your issue of December 6, says that but | 3d Door West City Hall Park,

four of these plates were saved and are on exhibition Eighth-ave. I beg leave to inform him that if he will viset the Museum of Natural History at Princeton, College, N. J., he will there see four more of College, N. J., he wall there see four more of these plans, the original copper plates, representing the American Bayen, the Red-shouldered Bawk, a group of codpeckers, and the fourth, I think, the Fish town, I am not certain of the subject of this fourth plate. These ions, if I receiver rightly, were presented to Princeton College by Mrs. Stoart, but I am not certain. I have seen the four in the New-York Mitseum, and merely wish to call attention to those in the Princeton Museum. Respectfully

Philyserton Alumnus.

Charleston, S. C., Dec. 7, 1887.

GOVERNOR HILL AND MR. PLATT.

THE CASE AGAINST THE QUARANTINE COMMIS-

SI . ER AGAIN POSTP NED. Athany, Dec. 13 (Special), Governor Hill's attack upon Thomas C. Platt seems destined to ill luck. For six menths now the Governor has been valuey attempting to remove Mr. Plats from his office of Quarantine commiswhen a protected Commissioner. It is well known that the Governor made a scarching investigation of all the he discovered gething injurious to Mr. Plat; and his as-

the a. The petty necessition against Mr. Platt of non-residence excited laureter among politicians. Testsy the charge was to be tried before Judge Ingalls, of the superior Court and a jury, but Judge Ingalls sent word to Attenny-Usharal of Brian that the hearing, having been postponed has tweek, had gone to the lo bon of the orderest. This action of the Judge posteones the Irial one week. That makes the trial one week nearer Junary when the Republican Legislature meets. Obviously the Governor's chances of putting a Democrat in Mr. Platt's place are grewing less.

MOSES HUNT'S PUBLIC BEQUESTS.

Boston, Dec. 13.—The will of Moses thant, of Charleto lown, contains a number of important proble bequests The remainder of the testator's estate is given to his

USEFUL

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Broadway & 1916 st.

AND BALL DRESSES.

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WE HAVE ADDED TO OUR SAMPLES FIFTY NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS OF FANCY CHAIRS, MADE IN OAK, WALNUT, CHERRY AND MAHOGA

HAVING MADE EXTENSIVE ADDITIONS TO OUR FACTORY, OUR FACILITIES FOR MANUFACT. URING ARELARGELY INCREASE D. WE THERE-FORE ARE ENABLED TO OFFER OUR GOODS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

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